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### Busmess Notices.

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# New York Daily Tribane FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1886.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Bulgarian Envoy sent to the Porte. A fleet dispatched from Greece with scaled orders. - Indications of Mr. Parnell's alliance with the Liberals. - Deficit in the Italian Budget. = The fright over the Prince of Wales at an end.

DOMESTIC. - Seven brothers made insane by financial loss. - Address of Carroll D. Wright on Massachusetts's industries, ==== Death of D. P. Morgan. — Connecticut Congressional delegation give their views on labor measures. - Keeper Bozie attacked by a convict at = Alleged fortune awaiting the Auburn Prison. descendants of Sir Matthew Hale. = Harvard oarsmen in training.

CITY AND SUBURBAN, -West Shore ferry-house destroyed by fire. \_\_\_\_ A machinist stabbed to death in a quarrel, - Sermons by the Reys, Drs. Parkhurst and Talmage and the Rev. Mr. Newton. ==== Public meeting of the Sabbath Committee. Professor Adler speaks on "Agnosticism." Meetings to raise money for Parneil.

THE WEATHER .- Indications for to-day: Slightly warmer and cloudy. Temperature vesterday: Highest: 15°; lowest, 11°; average, 1234°.

That the Sunday question is not yet settled is certainly not due to lack of discussion on the subject. It was argued yesterday at length by the Sunday Observance Association and by several well-known clerzymen. The drift of sentiment was clearly against what is known as ever, that the opening of museums and libraries which an honest man and law-abiding citizen makes it, the Government is the party that pay. Hence it is apparent that the time for was opposed mainly on the ground that it would lead to open theatres and other places of amusement.

Some of the organization problems which the Republican County Committee purpose to wrestle with are not easy of solution; but there is no easily suggested reason why the district associations should not be allowed to add to their membership, under proper conditions, on other days than those formally fixed for enrolments. This would serve to keep up interest in the associations the year round. At present there is not much life in the organizations except as election day approaches.

What a man will have to pay for the roof over his family's head after May first, is as yet entirely undecided. Repts for houses and flats are not set, usually, until the cost of office and business places has been settled. There is no reason to suppose, however, that rents of any kind will come down in 1886. Real estate brokers say they will go up-but, then, real estate brokers at this time of year are not moved by their interests to take a discouraging view of the renting prospects. Probably if rents remain the same as for 1885 tenants will be en-

The usual Sunday brawling resulted yesterday in one murder at least. Strange as it may seem, the murderer and his victim were not members of the Italian colony, but two young machinists, who quarelled, fought, and then one was stabbed by the other. They had been drinking in several low rum shops, and the final affray occurred in another of these vice places. It will be noted by the Excise and Police Boards, we hope, when this sad case is being tried, that the testimony shows violations of the Excise laws-all the rum shops visited by the carousing crowd sold liquor regardless of the fact that it was Sunday. Half a dozen places should be deprived of their licenses in consequence of this crime.

The Prohibitionists of Kansas have met with a serious difficulty, not likely to add to the popularity of their cause. It is in the shape of a decision in the United States Circuit Court that Kansas must pay for all property rendered useless by the prohibitory law. The suit which brought down this avalanche upon the heads of the extreme temperance people was begun by a brewer in Lawrence, who had his brewery stopped by the authorities when the law was passed. The situation is made the more serious by the belief that not only must brewers and distillers who have been interfered with be paid, but that the owners of vineyards even must be recompensed too. It is easily seen that if this decision is confirmed by the Supreme Court the prospect of meeting all these obligations in cash will not be popular.

The concern and anxiety of the Hon. George D. Wise, Representative from Virginia, for the Union soldiers are highly commendable, and a great credit, of course, to an ex-Confederate officer. But we wish that these lovely teelings had a deep enough grip on Captain Wise's soul to keep him from telling any untruths about these same veterans. He said in his speech in the House last week that the veteran Lyons, who was recently dismissed from the Norfolk Navy-Yard, after twenty-three years of service, was discharged on account of "beastly intoxi-Cation." Unfortunately for Captain Wise, this the fronte, the difficulty of bringing troops up nounces \$18 as its price. The production had halves of 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884. The worst

is denied point blank by Lyons's friends. The honorable gentleman from Virginia should really take the trouble to be sure of nis facts before he talks like this again. In that way his deep regard for Union soldiers would be proved.

Whenever a particularly cold "spell" sets in New-York is almost sure to be promptly afficted with a big fire. The cause generally is a combination of efforts to keep warm and defective flues. A little caution would prevent this unhappy coincidence, to the great advantage of both property-owners and firemen, but it rarely seems to be taken. The firemen had a sharp struggle yesterday to keep within bounds the conflagration in the Forty-second-st, ferryhouse; but in doing it they showed all the excellent qualities for which the New-York department is famous,-pluck, skill, bravery, excellent judgment and-success. The lack of any one of these qualifications might have caused a terrific explosion either in the gas works or the huge tank of naptha which stood so close to the ferry-house; but the fiames were so resolutely fought back that no disaster occurred.

A letter to THE TRIBUNE from Silver City, written by a most observant traveller, calls attention to the deep dissatisfaction which prevails in New-Mexico touching the "slow" Indian policy of the Administration. There is undoubledly much reason for the hatred which the white settlers there feel for the Apaches. They have suffered murder, and outrages more terrible than murder, at the hands of these Indians. But it will hardly do to lay all the blame at the door of the Indian Agents. Some of these officials have been radically bad; but many of the white settlers themselves, in days gone by, helped to cheat and debauch these same red men into desperation. All the same, nobody who knows of the recent crimes committed by the few Apaches now on the war path would be sorry to hear that the band had reached a stage at which the old-fashioned gifts been exterminated

IS PUBLIC SENTIMENT DEMORALIZEDS A few weeks ago, when the evidence was first disclosed regarding the frauds in Hamilton County, Ohio, by which four Senators were returned in spite of the votes of the majority, a prominent Republican and an equally prominent Democrat, both of long experience, in public affairs, were talking together. The special legislation was needed to prevent and punish crimes so dangerous to the liberties of the people. The distinguished Democrat replied that such laws were not needed; that the crimes would be panished by inevitable defeat and disgrace; for, said he, "There is not an the other. "honest or a decent Democrat in the State Legis-"lature who will not instantly vote to turn out "persons whose only claims rest upon such obvious frauds." It was answered that so flagrant a crime bad indeed never yet been upheld or shielded by either party, but that party spirit seemed to run higher than ever in Ohio. "That makes no difference," said the Demoerat. "This matter goes beyond party; no "matter how intense the feeling, the Demo-" crats of Ohio are not scoundrels, and they will not act like dishonest and unpatriotic men in defending a palpable wreng." That was not many weeks ago. But every Democratic member of the Ohio House of Representatives has already voted to keep in their seats the representatives fraudulently returned, and now every Democratic member of the Senate is attempting revolutionary disorganization of the State Government in order to defend in their seats the four persons whose claims have no other basis than this same palpable fraud, which the distinguished Democrat believed no honest or decent man would defend.

This is an illustration of the spirit which appears to good citizens to render the Democratic party, not only unfit to be intrusted with power, but in the strictest sense an enemy of free government. For there ought to be somethe sake of party. Behind all disputes there is a interests of party. In nearly all cases there is room for doubt. A great many upright citizens cannot clearly see which is right and which is wrong, and hence there is earnest dispute. In such cases both are honest and patriotic, though one or the other is in error, and perhaps so clouded in mind by prejudice that he detes severe censure. But in this case, speaking with the greatest possible accuracy, there is no room for doubt and there is no doubt. Every Democratic member of the Onio Senate knows that the four claimants from Hamilton County are entitled to nothing by the votes of the people, or by the returns originally made, full of fraud as those returns were. They were defeated, until somebody changed 700 into 900 votes for each of them, in so bungling a manner that the change was instantly apparent whenever the returns were examined. There is not a man in Ohio who is not aware that this forgery is the only basis of the claim that the pretended Senators were elected. Other trauds of larger effect were scarcely less obvious when the testinony was given, but this one needed no testimony. No man can be mistaken about it.

The defence and upholding of this crime is by far the most shameless thing that has yet been done in all the election controversies in this country by either party. That is simply because there is not here the room for honest doubt which in other matters of dispute has existed. It marks a new departure in political cr.mes, when a wrong so obvious is upheld by every member of the party which had hoped to profit thereby. The duty of all good citizens of Ohio is plain. It is to overthrow and punish this crime with the least possible delay, that the known will of the people may be obeyed.

### THE THREATENED TROUBLE IN THE NORTHWEST.

The apprehensions of a formidable outbreak among the Canadian Indians at the Northwest continue to increase, and the fact that the discontent of the Indians is due rather to the general advance of white settlement than to specific grievances renders it more difficult for the Government to deal with it. The Indians, it is said, have no fear of the Canadian militia, and this statement corresponds with what Archbishop Tache told a Toronto correspondent recently. The prelate said that the Indians believed the defeat of the half-breeds last year to have been caused solely by the failure of their ammunition; that they did not believe the troops conquered them, and that they calculated upon overcoming the volunteers with ease. It is probable that the Northwestern Indians can put from 6,000 to 10,000 fighting men is the field, and it is really not at all certain that the Dominiou Government can command an equal force. Last year it was found exceedingly difficult to keep 2,000 men on foot, and the wildness of the country which was the scene of action diminished the efficiency of the small force available very considerably.

The Indians who are expected to rise this spring are much more formidable than the haltbreeds in all ways. As they are certain to attack the Canadian Pacific Railway, which traverses too great an exposed area to be protected save by an army corps extended along

But if the prospect is serious for Canada, the United States have also cause for uneasiness. Some, at least, of the disaffected Indians are as much American as Canadian. The Piegans duction must be now about 93,000 tons. The roam from one side to the other. In the event of reverses, and perhaps in any case, these and others of their allies would be certain to use Montana as a headquarters and place of refuge. As Nelyraska and Minnesota are close to the line along which the fighting would take place, it can hardly be expected that their boundaries would be respected. Indians on the warpath and in quest of sustenance will not stop to inquire whether the farms they raid belong to Americans or Canadians. If driven off Canadian soil they will take refuge in the United States, and whether they seek the hospitality of a reservation or depend upon plunder for support, they will be equally causes of trouble.

In a rising covering so many strong tribes, and based upon so desperate a view of their situation, it must be expected that the Northwest Indians will inflict as much damage as possible, not only upon the Canadians, but upon all white men. After all, their grievance is against the white race generally. It is that which is thrusting them out of their old hunting grounds, which has destroyed the buffalo and almost all other game, which is pushing cultivation further north and west all the time. Therefore, unless the Canadians are so well prepared as to be able to crush the rising at the very cutset, it can hardly be possible for us to escape implication in its subsequent developments. From the numerical strength of the tribes engaged, such a rising would be one of the most formidable that has occurred during a hundred years, and it would certainly call for all the energy and capacity our neighbors can enlist for its suppression. The worst of the situation is that the Government seems to have no handle for negotiation. The Indians have and promises are quite useless. They do not want reservations, nor allowances, nor presents. They realize that white civilization is too much for them, and that they must retire before it; but being savages, they have no inclination to submit quietly, and perhaps too they still cherish a vague hope of conquest in a last determined stand. The outlook is not the brighter for the consideration that the Dominion Government has thus far done nothing to Republican said that it seemed to him that avert the threatened outbreak, and that apparently it does not know what measures to take. Neither diplomacy nor military preparation has been resorted to hitherto, yet it is evident that if the danger is as real as represented, no time should be lost in meeting it one way or

> DO NOT BEFOR THE ISSUE. We have no patience with those excitable and nervous people who are trying to befor and mix up the silver question. Though a very serious, it is still a simple matter, and offers no excuse for undue excitement and still less for deliberate misstatement.

In raising the bug-a-boo of demonetization the silver advocates are reprehensible. No responsible person, so far as we know, is aiming at the abolition of the use of silver as money. At all events it will be time enough to lug that scare into the controversy when somebody introduces a measure in Congress looking to that

In covertly hinting that there is a set of men who are profiting by the debasement of silver, the gold fanatics are much to blame. That missing 20 cents is the result of the fluctuations that are always possible between the values of metals in bullion. The United States pays the market price for silver, the same price that must be paid by all persons who want it, no more and no less. The mints coin it up in proportions that are prescribed by law. The result of that combination is that a silver dollar is worth 20 cents less than a gold one, but the dealers in bullion, or the so-called "silver kings," do not get the difference. If any one right and wrong, which, if he can only see it, cents' worth less than they should in every every decent citizen will regard rather than the | dollar. The intelligent formation of opinion is matters are brought into the discussion.

# MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Trade was a little more brisk during the past week, and in dry goods and some departments of manufacture there was a more healthful tone. The exchanges between banks at the twenty-six clearing houses reflected this activity, but at the same time indicated that the morevement is mainly confined to a few great centres of speculation. The following contrasts the increase in exchanges compared with the last year at New-York; at Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago; at St. Louis, Baltimore and New-Orleans; and at twenty other clearing houses, for three weeks of January; the ratios being of increase, except where otherwise specified:

	Jan. 9.	Jan.	16.	Jan	1. 23,
New York Roston, Philia, and Chicago Balt., St. L. and N. Orleans Twenty other, ities.	29.0	ler, I	4.2	Dec.	54.0 23.0 5.3

The returns for the last week as given by The Financial Chroniele of Saturday are of course incomplete, but indicate clearly that outside of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago there is no increase in the aggregate volume of business compared with last year. Nevertheless, the increase at New-York ranges from 24 to 54 per cent weekly, and at the three other large cities from 14 to 29 per cent. It is evident that the increase at these points and not elsewhere is mainly due to speculation in se curities and products. There cannot be a general improvement in other trade without larger payments through the banks at the twenty-

three widely scattered centres of trade. Last week the wheat speculators made another effort to hoist prices, professedly on ecount of " warlike news from Europe," The failure of a large "bull" speculator in wheat at Milwaukee did not help them, nor the absence of an actual export demand. The market closed about as it did the previous week, though on Tuesday January wheat sold as low as 87, recovered to 90 or Friday, and declined to 8912 Saturday, Corn speculators, more successful, gained 11g cent, and have now pushed up prices so that exports of that product are stopped. Oats also rose 7g cent. rye and barley remaining unchanged. Butter was weaker, and eggs looked less as if all the hens had been eaten about Thanksgiving. Speculators in pork lifted the price 25 cents, in bacon 20 cents, and in lard 7 cents per 100 pounds, and it is said promise a general upward move dent which, while enabling somebody to unload, will interfere with foreign trade in that branch also. The cotton market was tolerably steady but declined a sixteenth, while speculation in print cloths lifted the price as much. The speculation seems to be based on the prospect of a strike in the mills, winde the strike in the mills is mainly based on the speculative advance in cloth, which is an illustration of the effects of artificial movements in other directions. The iron and coal business show some signs of weariness. In pig iron Philadelphia stoutly quotes \$19 for No. 1 foundry, although the Thomas Company publicly an-

to the scene of action will probably be great- risen by increase of furnaces in blast to about 381,000 tons in December, and has been further increased by other furnaces blowing in since January 1; apparently the weekly proprice of nails yielded about 25 cents, and bar looks rather less strong, while steel rails are still held by the combination. Lead yielded 5 cents, while tin gained 15 cents. The people who want to sell coal stock cannot control the price of coal, it seems, or else those who want to buy stocks have more to do with making actual sales of coal, for the reports of cutting in sales have helped coal to lower figures without much affecting the price of stock. Producers would be much better off if they could get rid of the influence of the stock market entirely.

Stocks have generally been dull, with a tendency to decline, though there have been numerous exceptions. The average price of the sixty most active stocks at the close was \$58 01, against \$58 56 the previous Saturday Since the close last year the decline has been \$3 14 per share, or 5.1 per cent on the cost. In the financial world the shipments of gold attracted attention, the more because the course of foreign exchange indicated that it was bought as much for investment or the transfer of money to England as in the settlement of commercial balances. The banks are still gaining in reserve, while the Treasury is losing. Since January 1 the Treasury has lost \$9,829,910 in gold, of which about \$1,600,000 as gone abroad and the rest into the banks, which hold \$8,563,200 more specie than they ield January 2. But the Treasury has gained" in silver \$1,692,495, partly by the return of \$2,000,000 silver certificates and partly by increase of stock on hand. It has dse gained \$4,118,609 in legal-tenders, and \$2,915,496 in bank notes, and \$927,967 in fractional silver, a part of the staff which was but out with so much exertion a few months ago having come back again. The feeling of apprehension about the failure of Congress to uspend silver comage does not abate, and the confident assertions of cranks that no harm can come fails to prevent individuals from putting their gold in places which they deem safe. It s not unlikely, if Congress continues to talk as it has been talking, and refuses to take any sensible steps to protect the business of the country, that the apprehension may in time take such a form that even the dullest members can appreciate it.

HALF-HOLIDAY LAWS NOT NOW NEEDED The talk of some enthusiastic advocates of the Saturday half-holiday of asking for legislation on the subject is premature. No law can be effective unless it is backed by public sentiment; and so extensive a reform as this cannot be achieved in a single day or a single year. Those most deeply interested should be satisfied to proceed slowly. It was a great advance to secure such general consent as was given as sammer to the crosing of dry-goods stores at noon on Saturday. This is a phase of the matter which the public at large has more directly under its control than any other, since it can virtually compel the closing of the stores at that hour by agreeing to do all shopping in five days and a half. This is the point which is now being stremously neged by the clergy of New-York and its vicinity, and their appeals are meeting with a hearty response.

But the half-holiday people will not be satisfied with this. Their design is to introduce the reform not only in dry-goods stores, but in werkshops and factories. Here the public can de nothing directly. It is only by appealing to the better sense of proprietors and managers that the reform can be made effective; by showing its advantages to their employes and to themselves, and by convincing them that working people, urged by the stimulus of an extra half day of test, will do a week's work by 12 o'clock on Saturday. For doubtless employes would refuse the additional leisure if it were to be had only at the cost of half a dar will do and the things which he will not do for profits, for, buying the metal in weight at bottom making laws on this subject is not yet. A law market prices, the mints coin it up, using 26 | declaring Saturday afternoon a legal holiday would not answer the purpose; and surely no one would be willing to impose a fine or imprevented when these false and irrelevant prisonment on the proprietor of a factory because he did not close his establishment during the time named. It is first necessary to interest the public and to arouse a strong public sentiment in favo; or this beneficeet reform; otherwise the passage of laws would retard rather than help the movement.

With the proposition to change the pay-day of workmen from Saturday to an earlier day in he week we are in hearty sympathy. One reaon why many stores are kept open late on Saturday nights is because that is the only time when shopping can be done conveniently by a large class of wage-workers. If their wages were paid earlier the case would be different. and probably much of the Saturday night drinking, now so prevalent, would be given up. This change of pay-day would be an important step in the movement to make the half-holiday

# MECHANISM OF COLD WAVES.

The Washington Weather Bureau has pubtished "a preliminary study" of "Cold Waves and Their Progress," prepared by Lieutenant Thomas M. Woodruff. If it sheds little new light on tais interesting subject, it at least strengthens some existing theories regarding the phenomena in One of the most obvious facts in weather science

is that a large rotatory storm, in crossing this con-

tinent from west to east, is closely preceded by a

ri e in temperature, and followed by a fall, Part of this extra warmth is attributable to the liberathe front half of the storm. But some portion of it is due to the southerly winds which, by an invaribie law, prevail in advance of such swirls. Behand the storm the air is dryer, and hence meapable of yielding up much, if any, heat, by manufacturing rain or snow. Moreover, the prevailing wind there is from some point of worth, and of course cooler than that in front. Meteorologists have not settied among themselves precisely to what extent these currents are a cause, and to what extent an effect, of the atmospheric gyration around a centre of low barometer; but their existence is unquestioned. They come from frigid British America and the tepid Guif of Mexico, and, after meeting, rush upward through the vortex of a co ossal aerial whirlpeol. Another reason for the difference in temperature on opposite sides of a storm is that the air which feeds its front usually comes for some distance along the earth's surface, while that which supplies its rear often comes from higher, older strata. The atmosphere, having been heaped up, hundreds or thousands of miles away from the storm centre by ascending currents, begins to settie. From underneath the mass a downpour and ontgush result. The winds in the eastern half of this anti-cyclone are northerly, and hence colder than those in the western section. From these facts one would naturally infer that the severest cold waves would occur when a storm of powerful inward suction, as shown by very low baremeter, is closely followed by a tract of abnormally high pressure; that they would be most frequent when ich combinations happen often; and that their route and rate of progress would depend upon the movements of the storm's centre. If, now, we compare Lieutenaut Woodraff's statistics of great fluctuations in temperature with the bacometric data contained in the monthly weather reviews. we shall find these inferences strikingly confirmed. His valuable and elaborate table covers eightyeight of the most prominent cold waves which have been felt in the United States in the first

of these invariably came between a decided cyclonic storm and a following anti-cyclone. The latter always entered the country from the northwest, usually along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, but occasionally from the North Pacific coast. If the storm which, to take a simile from Wall Street, was builing the temperature also originated in the Northwest and came along the Lakes to New-York and New-England, the ensuing bear movement was confined to those districts. But if the pioneer took a more southerly course, through Tennessee to the South Atlantic, the boreal pursuer followed that path instead. Again, when the storm organized in the Rio Grande Valley or came in from the Gulf of Mexico, and moved northeastward, the cold blast would first sweep down the Missouri Valley to Texas and Lousiana as a "porther," and then extend to the seaboard or the Lakes, according to the track of the cyclone. When no anti-cyclone followed, or when one was preceded by no storm, the cold wave was slight. Generally the huge airwhirt which heralded an unusually "cold snap" was so energetic that no barrier would materially retard its progress. But did some obstacle intervene, the polar billow would also be delayed, the region which it then overlaid would suffer more severely than any other, The combined effect of two storms, one south of the other, making simultaneous sight drafts on the northern air reservoir, was clearly apparent when they merged, as they sometimes did, on their eastward journey. The greatest attendant fall in temperature occurred just west or southwest of the point of union. Lieutenant Woodruff's review does not include December; but of the eighty-eight cold waves enumerated by him twenty-nine came in January, twenty in February, twenty in March, ten in April, seven in May and two in June. These figures harmonize with the fact that evelonic storms are severest and most fre-

quent in winter. The practical value of this "preliminary study," in the figh of history gained from other sources, is to concentrate attention, in forecasting cold waves, upon the energy, route and speed of low areas whenever they enter the country, and upon the height of the barometer, at such times, in Western British America.

The President recently rebuked the Democratic press for the reckless habits of defamation, by which his own election was largely secured. If it be his settled purpose to discountenance political agencies by which he himself has profited, why does he not with raw the nomination of Southern ballot-box studiers and outrage-mongers? also helped to elect him by suppressing the Repubhean vote of the South and by promisenous cheating. Let him pillory the Groomes, and Richardsons, and Bookers, as he has branded the Democratic editors, instead of setting his official seal of approval upon their works.

The talk of taking from the Mayor the power of appointing members of the Board of Education will not have a pleasant sound in Mayor Grace's ears, but he has only himself to thank for it.

A suspicious excess of zeal is shown by The Tenacy E. The Post and other newspapers in defending the Bell Telephone Company. [New York Graphic.

THE THIBUNE has not defended the Bell Telephone Company at ail-whether with suspicious zeal or otherwise. Neither, so far as we have observed, has The Leening Post. What we have done is to censure the indecency of the action against the company by a Cabinet member with a million and a half of rival telephone stock in his pocket .given bun for the express and avowed purpose of securing his official action and influence in the interest of that rival company. The Graphic displays a suspleions excess of zeal in avoiding that point,

A Connecticut man drank some oil of vitriol in mistake for whiskey, and it killed him. This shows the value of training. A Colorado cowboy would have done the same thing without even discovering his error, and he would have consucered the vitriol a ather prime article of "chain lightning" or " sheepherder's delight."

A singular action was tried in Frooklyn last week. Some time ago the city authorities, in order to increase the water supply, constructed some driven wells near Spring Creek. The wells consist of two inch iron pipes thrust tato the earth from therty-five to sexty-five feet. The one nearest to the creek is 225 feet away. A miller on the creek ued the city for \$30,000, claiming that the wells drew oil water from the stream and so materially damaged his mill property. The jury gave him \$7,350. An appeal is to be taken. The case has -ome novel features, and the final result will have an important bearing upon the sources from which a city may draw its supply of water.

A Chinese law--nit is something new here. Yet in their own country the Chinese are most litigious, and their passion for law has made the fortunes of scores of English solicitors and barristers in Hong-Kong. In California they do not use the American courts so much, though they are to be found in them far too often for the convenient dispatch of the

Mr. Goode, having practically tested the illegality of t saue-ballots, of which he is said to be one of the or ginal patentees, is now laboring in the interest of a telephone ring to demonstrate the illegality of the Bell patents.

Mayor Whitney says of some of the Civil Service commissioners that he has just appointed that he knew nothing about them, but that they were "recommended" to him. That excuse will not agail in the case of such a violent Democratic partisan as ex-County Clerk Herman. Herman has his grawbacks, to be sure, but he cannot be said to be unknown. Quite the contrary. He doubtless was recommended, though-by "Boss" McLaughlin.

The voracity of Mayor Grace and Company knows no bounds. Now his intimate friend and former secretary, whom he appointed City Chamberlain has secured the position of Judge Advocate-General from sovernor Hall. The appendment is much criticised by National Guardsmen. No wonder Grace and his adherents want to grab too much.

One of the severest critics of THE TRIBUN ALMANAC is a shrewd New-York lawyer, who has a remarkably accurate memory and a genius for statistics. We never dare to draw a long breath tion of latent heat by the condensation of vapor in and to pronounce this political manual free from errors nutil he has had leisure to scan its pages and to point out detects. This year he sends so brief a ir emorandum as to overwhelm us with self-satisfaction. He finds only two needle-point flaws, namely, "Isane C." in place of unadorned "Isane" in one instance, and "Edward" instead of "Edmund" in another proper name. These, with a transposition of figures for New Lots and Flatlands in the Fourth Senatorial District, are the only blemishes which he has discovered in a hundred pages crammed with political information.

There is one thing to be grateful for in the results the recent phonomenal storms. They have empletely paralyzed the "oldest inhabitant," destroyed his authority, made him look ridiculous and in short dethroned him from the bad emmence he had occupied so long. For this relief much banks. The tyranny of the "oldest inhabitant in the matter of weather has been intolerable, and there is poetic justice in the fact that the weather has caused his downfall.

International ethics present queer features. Germany steals Samoa, which, to start with an incontrovertible fact, properly belongs to the amouns England growls at this appropriation, holding in a general way that nobody but herself has any right to annex other people's countries. Then, to be perfectly fair, Germany suggests that the Samoan Islands, to which none of them have any equitable title, shall be divided between herself, England and the United States. If such a transaction occurs in social life we say that a robbery has cen committed in the first place, and that then the thief has tried to bribe the spectators with a share of the plander. Can any one say why, when the field of action is enlarged, a wholly different view should be taken of the principles involved?

The Tarrytown burglars appear to have been decidedly picturesque, though so decidedly uspleasant for the victims. The burgiars seem to have belonged to the old school, and to have

threatened throat-cutting, pistolling, and even slow torture, quite in the dime novel style. They were eveidently a very "hard" set, and though perhaps there is not much expectation that the local police will take them, their capture and exemplary punishment would relieve a great many people who live in lonely places from wearing apprehensions.

#### PERSONAL.

News of the Hon. "Sunset" Cox comes by way of Syracuse, N. Y., The Courier of that place proclaiming the receipt of a postal card from him dated at Constantinople, January 1. "I felt a little funny," says the genial ex-Representative, (did he not always feel funnyt) when Congress met and I not there. But it is a good time here to observe impartially the doings and saying. The winter here is dam (t) bud—worse than in Washing-ton. Summers superb. I have been indoors for a week with ricumatix, but am about well. An writing dis-patches and realing up—such a reader you never saw. War cloud dissipated—till I March."

An autograph signature of Bayard-not the Secretary, but the original Caevalier of that name-has just come to light in the archives of the Chamber of Notaries at Lyons.

The Court of Appeals of this State has fittingle neknowledged the receipt from Mrs. E. H. Tourtellot of a portrait of the late Hiram Denis, twice Chief Judge of that court. Mrs. Touriellot is a daughter of the

Mme. Patit's illness is financially inopportune, for it he has to keep quiet for a morth she will have to forfest her engagement to give three concerts at the iden Theatre, Paris, on February 3, 6 and 9, for a fee of \$2,500 each.

A fine bronze statue of Guatemozin, the successor of Montezuma II. and last of the Aztec emperors, has been cast and will presently be set up in the city of Mexico. It will be remembered that this young monarch on being asked immediately upon his accession what would be his policy toward the Span so invaders cephed, " Fight till death !" He did fight, with surpasssing valor, but was finally captured and brought before ort z. The latter demanded to know where the imperial treasures were concealed, and on being met with a retusal ordered Guatemozin and the Carlque of Tezcoco to be slowly toasted over a fire. The toasting business was done until both the heroes were done, but the secret remained unrevented. It is related that the young Emperor endured the torture calmly, and when the Texcoco chief ground in his death-agony, reproved him, saying, "Do you think I am on a bed of rosos !"

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

An Arizona paper of recent date has the following oaragraph: "If our paper doesn't seem as bright as usual this week we beg our readers to overlook the fact. Some durn fool came in on Monday, while we were over at Al Biodgetts, and spiiled all our mu cilage. Now we can do without ink, but The Rip morter must have maciliage if it is to hold its place i We have a right smart bunch o brains, but we don't pretend to cover four sides of a paper at once. P. S .- We have bought a new bottle of uctiage, and warn the ornery cuss who spilled fine last bottle that he will have to pay for it or get a licking."

YOUTH AND AGE. In youth's bright morn he feels ambition's tarill, And in the field of human strife encares, R solved to make a glorious name that will

Go thundering down the ages.

When age has carved its wrinkles on his face.
And he has drank in life more g at than hectar,
He's mighty incky if he gets a place
As Custom House inspector.

- Boston Courter

In his after-dinner speech at the Typothetæ dinner last week, Dr. Paxton said: "The press has killed gossip, when I meet my friend we are both dull." An out-oftown paper which quoted this part of the speech got it this way: "The press has killed gossip. When I mees my friend we are both full." The good doctor will now motless see his mistake in not saying something pleasent about the proof-reader. For it is the proof-reader who holds the destinies of after-dinner speakers in his hand -sometimes, and he will not always be ignored.

hand—sometimes, and he will not always be ignored.

A comes action ensing out of the famous interfaces of Montrouge has been brought against the Mondreyal Conneil of that locality. It may be remembered that the Mayor instead of performing the marriages aimself had allowed one of the Montrousi Conneillors to take his place, and a decree of the Conneil or State afterward decided that all the unions contracted under those conditions were invalid. Consequently the parties had to be married over again, unless they were not satisfied with their experience of wedded life or their partners, in which case they were free. One couple is now study the Mantepal Conneil for damages for "the moral prejuted they suffered, and the expenses of a second ceremony,"—[Gallgmani's Mossenger.

The diverse of a "thick and tan" has adopted a new

The driver of a "black and tan" has adopted a new device for entrapping the unwary. Instead of using the customary persistence with which the average hackman is justly charged, he chan s in an engaging voice:

How would you like to be Pilling down Breaden; with me! The effect is said to be irreststible, but imagine a fraternity of chanting cabmen!

THE OLD STORY. About this season of the year
We oft hear the logalry.
"How are you getting on, my dear,
With your new dary!"
The question's answered in this way

The questice 's answered in this wa By nine of every ton: "I wrote in it on New Year's day, Bat not since then."

[Roston -(Boston Courier,

Side by side in a recent number of The London Times man named " Smith" was about to change his name to Faber." It will be remembered that " Faber " is a m ply the Latin equivalent of "Smith," The plain Smiths the country will probably say that a living language Smith is about as good as a dead language Faber.

Now, you gentlemen of the press who have been cal-nomiating Judge Perry-I famey you will give your-selves the trouble to stop. He has some one to protect him.-|San Francisco Wasp. The bindmaster of the flarship Lancaster died at

vellow fever recently at Rio de Janeiro. When the Lancaster was ordered to South America he tried to get his discharge, saying that it had been revealed to him Failing to get his discharge he made all preparations for death. The Lancaster had been in the in only a short time when he was taken sick and being sent to a inspital on shore died there. So far as was known there was no yellow fever in Rio at the time and the only other case on the Laucaster was that of one of the mem bers of the band who kiesed the bandmaster as he was bedig taken ashere. He, too, died from the disease. A WEIGH.

Sue entered the store with a charming smile, And said to the cierk, "On, Charlie, say, Have you a moment to spare for me And let me know how much I weigh?"

"One-thirty is what the figures say," "How heavy I am! Assist me, please,"
And the grocer saw with his weather eye
The young man give her a gentle squeeze,

"Who was the girl ?" asked the grocer man. For a moment the youngster answered not, Then he softly said in a bashful voice, "Oh! that is the weigh I long have sought,"

The Shah of Persta doe-n't like antime dyes. He is re erted to have issued an order that the hands of any yorkman using these dyes shall be naffed up over his workshop.

The great people of Florence, who had been invited to attend the ball in celebration of the baptism of the Princess Colonia's child, were much surprised to read in the papers on the day of the ball that it had been postponed. The reason given was that Mrs. Mackay, the mother of the Princess, was seriously ill. The categor received word that supper would not be wanted and the band was warned that mush was not required. and the band was warned that music was not requires. Mrs. Mackey read the natice. Sac made use of couriers and the telegraph to belt the predicted mytted that the article was a hear. The information reached everybody, and the bail went off with great felat.—[Cable dispatch

MORE THAN THEY BARGALSED FOR.

From The New Haten Pulladium.

Some of the reform re who worked hardest to defeat
the Republicans in 1884 are now said to be encommonly
glad that the Senate is still Republican, in spite of them,
and that they consequently have a chance of securing the
defeat of a bad nomines.

WHY NOT BE STRAIGHTFORWARD!

WHY NOT BE STRAIGHTFORWARD?

If Atterney-General Garland with now go into the Supreme Court and say that much subtle interests are unvoived in this telephone; matter, and that accordingly he requests that the hearing and decision of these cases should be expedited, the Court will doubtless grant his request and put No. 368 forward on the calendar so as to hear and determine the whole controversy within the corr and determine the whole controversy within the lear and pul No. 308 forward on the calcular solution and determine the whole controversy within the next two months, and thus put an end to all lingation upon the subject. In the final argument the Attorney-General or Soliettor-Geograf can himself appear and be heard, on the ground of the public concern regarding

the patents.

Why, when all this feasible, should Mr. Lamar of Mr. Garland wish to bring a new suit in some District of Garland wish to bring a new suit in some District of Garland wish to bring a new suit a consulgraphe time. Why, when all this feasible, should Mr. Lamar or Mr. Garland wish to bring a new suit in some District of Circuit Court, where, in any event, a considerable time will be required to bring the case to a hearing and date to the Supreme Court T Why should they prefer the roundationt course to the other, which is open to them, of having the whole controversy heard finally, within the next sixty days, by the court of last resort, and seitled forever.

THERE IS NOTHING SM CLL ABOUT MR. HURD. THERE IS NOTHING SM (I.I. ABOUT MR. HURD.

From The Change News.

As we understand it, the Hob. Frank Burd has altered his original plan to the extent that he now proposes to put free trade in force over the whole world, and not alone in the United States.

WHO FIRST DISCOVERED THE CHANGE. It was Rolin M. Squire who first arted the report that Boston was fast losing Ps literary preside, and it came out soon after Squire moved from Boston to New-York.

NEEDLESSLY COURTING DANGER. We hope that there is no trush in the rumor that Dorman B. Eaton contemplates indulging in a war of words with Gall Hamilton. Mr. Eaton is not a bad man at